No. P. 1628—*Pol.* 40-34-8, *dated* 27—29*th September* 1934.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to extend the provisions of Section 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation V of 1908 as amended from time to time, to Bellur village, Nagamangala Taluk, Mysore District.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 2286—*A & E.* 82-34-2, *dated* 27*th September* 1934.

The following Press Communique dated the 20th September 1934, of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, regarding Coriander is published for general information.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

CORIANDER.

Simla, dated 20*th September* 1934.

Coriander is a commodity which rarely appears in statistics or official publications but which is a fairly important condiment in Indian cookery and is one of those minor crops which give a fairly high return to the cultivator. Grown mainly for internal consumption, we have never the less a substantial export which at present price is valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, our principal customers being the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

During the visit of the Ceylon Trade Deputation in 1933 mention was made of the fact that Indian Coriander seed seemed to be losing ground in the Ceylon market and a complaint was received both in regard to its flavour and the purity of the samples. In particular it was stated that the Coriander seed shipped from India to Ceylon contained disproportionate amounts of husk and dirt and compared unfavourably with Coriander from Morocco.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Collector of Customs, Ceylon, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was able to obtain samples of Russian Coriander, Moroccan Coriander, Tuticorin Coriander and Rangoon Coriander as imported into Ceylon. For comparison typical trade samples of Coriander from the Udamalpet Market in the Coimbatore District were obtained. These were examined in detail by the Agricultural Chemist to Government, Madras, whose report is being published in the forthcoming number of Agriculture and Live Stock in India. The main results are of general interest as they provide a striking example of Indian produce of intrinsically good quality losing ground by reason of adulteration of the clumsiest character. The Tuticorin sample of Coriander contained about three-tenths per cent of stalk—a figure which coincides closely with that for Moroccan Coriander and the extraneous seeds and other grains amounted to also three-tenths per cent again the same as Moroccan Coriander but the extraneous material, in other words dirt, amounted to over 20 per cent as against less than one per cent for Moroccan produce. A sample from Rangoon contained 1·68 per cent stalk which was certainly excessive but contained only 0·10 per cent other grains and less than 4 per cent of extraneous material. The figures for local Coimbotore Coriander as sold in the bazaar for local consumption are most instructive—other grains amounted to one-ninth per cent and stalk to one-eighth per cent, so that taking it all round the Coimbatore District sample was the cleanest of all those examined. Three Russian samples contained very little stalk but higher amounts of 'other grains and seeds' than the Indian samples.

The essential oil content, which may be said to determine the pungency and efficacy of a sample of Coriander, was also determined and the Indian samples were in no way inferior to the Moroccan samples but on the whole had rather a higher trend. In regard to the flavour of the seed and the characters of the essential oil, the Indian samples were found to be highly satisfactory.

It is obvious that with even reasonable attention to cleanliness. Indian Coriander can easily hold its own and it is important that steps to this end should be taken for India cannot afford to lose any of its markets for these minor agricultural products which in the aggregate mean so much to the cultivator and market gardener.

Charan Das,
Secretary, Imperial Council of
Agricultural Research.

No. G. 2965—*G. M.* 1-34-5, *dated* 27—29*th September* 1934.

It is reported that a number of British Indians travelling on Pilgrim Passes issued in India who desired to return from Iraq *via* Persia recently arrived at Baghdad without having obtained a visa from the Persian Consular Authorities in India. In view of the fact that the Persian Consular Authorities in Iraq consistently refuse to grant visa on Pilgrim Passes issued in India, the pilgrims were obliged to obtain from the British Consulate, Baghdad, regular British Passports valid for six months only at a cost of Rs. 10 each, an additional expense which some of them could ill afford.

In view of the inconvenience and hardship to which Pilgrims are subjected due to their failing to obtain a Persian visa in India, intending Pilgrims are again warned that if they desire to return from Iraq through Persia it would be in their own interests and for their own convenience if they obtained a Persian visa from the Persian Consular Authorities in India to cover the return journey.

By Order,
M. VENKATANARANAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

No. G. 2757—*P. H.* 28-34-2, *dated* 20*th*—21*st September* 1934.

The accompanying Notification No. 114, dated 13th September 1934, issued by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg about the prohibition of the attendance of persons from infected areas on the occasion of Talakavery Jatra at Bhagamandala in Coorg is hereby published for general information.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13*th September* 1934.

No. 114. Whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague or cholera at Bhagamandala, a village in Bhagamandalanad of North Coorg Taluk in Coorg; if persons from plague or cholera infected areas either in the Mysore State or elsewhere are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Talakavery Jatra during the Tula Sankramana.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Chief Commissioner prohibits the attendance at the said Jatra of persons from plague or cholera infected areas from the 6th October to 22nd November 1934.

All persons proceeding to the Jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

A. J. Courtney,
Assistant Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner.

No. E. 823—*Uni.* 32-32-25, *dated* 27*th September* 1934.

Under Section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Regulation, 1925, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare the marginally noted temples at Grama, Hassan Taluk, as protected monuments within the meaning of the said Regulation. Objections if any to the same may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, within two months from the date of publication of the same in the locality, *i.e.*, at Grama.

1 Sri Somyakeshavaswamy temple
2 Sri Yoganarasimhaswamy temple

No. E. 837—*Edn.* 16-34-16, *dated* 28*th September* 1934.

Under Section 48 (1) of the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation of 1894, as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 30 guntas of dry land in S. No. 172 of Garadagere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, notified in Government Notification No. E. 2083—Edn. 51-31-65, dated 17th December 1932, as required for school building as the said property is now reported to be unnecessary.